

\$300,000 HOOVER FUND, SAYS JOHNSONITE GOV. SMITH PREDICTS PEACE IN PIER TIE-UP

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair.

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TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Fair.

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PRICE TWO CENTS THREE CENTS
IN GREAT NEW YORK

WAKE UP, NEW YORK!

NEW YORK CITY HAS LOST ONE-FOURTH OF FOREIGN COMMERCE IN SIX YEARS

Percentage Has Dropped From
66 2-3 of Nation's Business
in 1914 to Under 40 Now.

DECLINE CONTINUES.

Even Goods Made in Metropol-
itan District Are Shipped
From Other Ports.

By Martin Green.

Striking figures showing the rapid
decay of the Commerce of the Port
of New York are contained in a re-
port of the Port and Harbor Com-
mission issued for the information
of the Legislatures of New York and
New Jersey and not generally cir-
culated. In the six-year period 1914-19
inclusive the commerce of the port
fell off 37 per cent—that is, New
York's percentage of the foreign
commerce of the United States in
1919 was 37 per cent. under the fig-
ures of 1914.

In six years New York lost
more than one-fourth of her for-
eign commerce; or, to go into
comparative figures, in 1914 more
than two-thirds of the foreign
commerce of the country passed
through this port, and last year
New York handled only a little in
excess of 40 per cent. of it. The
decline this year has been heavier
than at any time in 1919, and the
figures at the end of 1920 will un-
doubtedly show that New York
handled considerably under 40
per cent. of the foreign commerce
of the Nation.

While New York's percentage of
foreign commerce handled has been
steadily and alarmingly dwindling,
the value of imports and exports has
been steadily increasing. In 1914 the
imports of the United States were
valued at approximately \$1,890,000,000.
In 1919 the value of imports had
mounted to \$3,095,000,000—more than
60 per cent. In 1914 the exports of
the United States were valued at
\$2,864,000,000. In 1919 the export
value went up to \$7,225,000,000—al-
most 250 per cent.

New York should have had her
share of the increased volume of
imports and exports. The fact
that she didn't get any part of the
more than 60 per cent. increase in
imports and 250 per cent. increase
in exports, but actually lost com-
merce each year during the pe-
riod used for illustration makes
the figures all the more startling.
In volume and value the factory
output of the metropolitan district
has increased enormously since 1914,
and a considerable proportion of the
export freight leaving this port—ex-
clusive of oil, coal and grain—ori-
ginates in the metropolitan district.
New York's decline in commerce
while the manufactured product of
the district contiguous to the port in-
creased means but one thing: That
goods manufactured in the metropol-
itan district and exported have been,
to a considerable extent, shipped from
other ports than New York.

In some quarters there is a dispo-
sition to dispute the fact that New
York is declining in importance as a
seaport. And tonnage figures are
quoted to show that there has been
an improvement rather than a loss.
But tonnage figures include passen-
ger steamships. The gigantic trans-
Atlantic liners, coming in and going
out with the regularity of ferryboats,
add to the port tonnage, but handle
very little freight.

Indisputable evidence that the de-
cline of the commerce of the port is
(Continued on Second Page.)

STRIKE ON B. R. T. A FIZZLE AND CAR SERVICE IS NORMAL

Emergency Force Takes Place
of Electricians and Cars
Run as Usual.

The strike of 120 members of the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit system
had no visible effect on the service of
the Brooklyn transportation lines to-
day. Inspectors of the Public Ser-
vice Commission who have been on
duty since the strike started at 4
o'clock yesterday reported to-day
that all through the night and the
crowded hours of the morning 100
per cent. service had been main-
tained.

There were no strike disorders.
The men who quit turned over their
stations to the substitutes provided
by the company without shutting off
power or disarranging the delicate
and powerful machinery. The po-
lice men detailed at the three power
houses and the twenty-one sub-sta-
tions and the three policemen held
in reserve at every station in the
borough had nothing to do.

"So far as the company is con-
cerned," General Manager W. S. Mon-
den said, "the strike is over. The ser-
vice has been kept normal and within
a few hours operating conditions will
also be normal. The company will take
back for a time any of the men who
quit without realizing how ill advised
they were."

President Reeves of the Brooklyn
local of the electrical workers organ-
ization complained that he could not
give exact information as to the num-
ber of union men who quit, because,
he said, "the police at the power
houses and sub-stations refuse to let
our committee go into the buildings
and check up."

After making a public announce-
ment that members of the Amalgam-
ated Association of Street and Elec-
trical Railway employees would have
no part in the strike and its members
would be ordered to stay at their
posts, William Bell, Aaron Korman
and Raymond Dhu, division secretar-
ies of the Amalgamated, preferred
charges against E. L. Smith of the
Strike Committee on the ground that
he is fostering the Electrical Workers'
strike without authority from his own
union.

Vice President J. W. O'Donnell of
the Electrical Workers' Union, and
President Reeves say that the real
test of the strike will not come until
the emergency men from the execu-
tive and engineering staff of the com-
pany become exhausted from long
hours and overwork.
The men who walked out are the
watch foremen, high tension men, al-
ternating and direct current opera-
tors, repair men and construction
men from the powerhouses, and the
trolley operators, sub-operators and
rotary tenders from the substations.
During the strike emergency all
loyal electricians are held at the dif-
ferent power plants for twelve-hour
shifts, so that in event of any threat
of a shutdown on any line, a com-
plete substitute personnel could be
rushed to the proper power house by
automobile. Reserve electrical power
was also made available in case the
big Williamsburg power house was
disabled.

PRETTY WAR WIDOW IS NAMED IN WIFE'S SEPARATION SUIT

Says C. T. Ballard Maintained
Woman in Luxury While
Husband Was Overseas.

MOTHER-IN-LAW MIXUP.

Affidavit Declares Husband's
Mother Encouraged Him
in Desertion.

The story of a young and pretty
wife who went to live with a mar-
ried man while her soldier-husband
was at the front, overseas, and who
abandoned her comfort to go back
to her husband upon the latter's safe
return is set forth in an affidavit in
support of suit for separation sub-
mitted to Supreme Court Justice
John M. Tierney to-day by Mrs. Mae
Ballard, of No. 340 West Sixty-sixth
Street, daughter of an old Kentucky
family.

Prefatory to this story, Mrs. Bal-
lard declares in her lengthy affidavit
that her husband, Charles T. Ballard,
son of the late Charles T. Ballard,
head of Ballard & Ballard, Inc., a
large manufacturing concern of Louis-
ville, Ky., deserted her June 15, 1918,
and while failing to contribute to-
ward her support, maintained in
every luxury a beautiful, lonely
soldier's wife.

Mrs. Gene Dougherty is the young
"war widow" named. Mrs. Ballard
relates that Mrs. Dougherty was
known as "Pinkie" to her friends and
to Ballard. Ballard kept "Pinkie" at
the home of Mrs. James W. Elliot, at
No. 2 Prescott Street, Boston, Mass.,
according to Mrs. Ballard, and, later,
at the Hotel Somerset in this city.
Mrs. Ballard charges her mother-in-
law, Mrs. Mina B. Ballard, of first
disturbing her married happiness.
She quotes in her affidavit
part of a letter which she says was
written by Mrs. Ballard sr. to her
son, urging him to leave his wife and
telling him that she had so disposed
of his portion of his father's estate
that his wife could not obtain any of
it if she divorced him.

Another letter to the defendant,
headed "St. Andrew's Hotel, Nov. 15,
1918," is spread on the record as
follows:

"My Dear Charles: I regret very
deeply last night's episode, but being
a fatalist, such things are meant to
be. Don't you think so?
"Although I cherished every mo-
ment that I was near you and with
you, something told me it could not
last. It was too good to be true,
that's all. So you see, God's will has
verified my presentiments precisely.
N'est ce pas?"

"Last night's outburst was hardly
without foundation with the excep-
tion, not sparing your feelings any,
of too much alcohol, if you'll pardon
me for saying so. I certainly was
appalled at the whole thing. Although
expecting something like a tempest
in form, it was rather sudden on so
short an acquaintance. Later on,
perhaps, I might have wanted it off
a few very sorry, indeed, and a little
hot, but gradually I'll get used to it.
That's all I've been getting here
lately."

"Never mind, dear child, I'm not
condemning you. God forbid. On the
contrary, I admired your chivalrous
impulse in going up in the air, using
the slang, if I may; but by doing so
you gave me a very hectic descrip-
tion of your disposition and what I
sought look forward to in future.
"My kindest feelings to Uncle Mae
and my bestest to you, for deep down
in my heart a little vacancy shall
linger and linger, waiting for—to
drive away the loneliness. Always
affectionately,
ELLEN."

Justice Tierney allowed Mrs. Bal-
lard \$75 a week alimony and \$750
counsel fees. Leo R. Brilles of
House, Grossman & Vorhaus is the
attorney for Mrs. Ballard.

ARMOUR GRAIN CO. PAYS FINE OF \$1,050

Pleaded Guilty of Adulterating
Grain Consigned to Armies
Fighting in France.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The Armour
Grain Company was fined \$1,050 by
Federal Judge Carpenter to-day for
violation of the Pure Food Law. It was
charged the company adulterated a
shipment of thirty-five cars of oats by
mixing barley with it.

The grain was consigned to armies
fighting in France, but was seized in
transit by the Government at Balti-
more. Attorney C. J. Fulkner, repre-
senting Armour's, pleaded guilty to the
charge, and paid the fine.

TROOPS PATROLLING BRISTOL AFTER RIOT

City Declared "In State of Insur-
rection"—No Further Dis-
order by Strikers.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 29.—Troops
of cavalry and coast artillery are patrolling
the streets of Bristol to-day to pre-
vent a repetition of the rioting that oc-
curred yesterday when striking em-
ployees of the National India Rubber
Company sought to prevent other work-
ers from entering the plant. Gov.
Beckham has declared the city "in a
state of insurrection."

Troops C and D of the Fourth Com-
pany, Coast Artillery Guard, were on
duty last night and another artillery
company was ordered to join them to-
day. No effort was made to open the
plant this morning, but an attempt may
be made to resume operations Tuesday.
During the night cavalry guards dis-
persed several groups of strikers near
the factory, but aside from this there
was no disturbance.

ROBBERS HOLD UP 25 IN BILLIARD ROOM

Clean Up Proprietor and Cash Reg-
ister, but Do Not Molest
Patrons.

Two masked men, armed with re-
volvers, entered the Broadway Billiard
Parlor, at Broadway and Bridge Street,
early to-day, backed the twenty-five
patrons against the wall and while one
of the men kept them covered the other
went through the pockets of William
Coeley, the proprietor, and the cash
register, obtaining about \$100. The
patrons were not molested.

The men fled in an automobile which
was waiting a block away, passing two
police men before they reached it.

CONSTABLE IN ROW, SHOOT.

Said to Have Called Passaic War
Veteran a Socialist.

Louis Wallich, Passaic Constable
and a leading member of the local Re-
publican Club, was arrested here to-
day before Police Judge Costello on a
charge of attempt to kill. He was held
in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

After an argument at the Republican
Club last night, in which Wallich is
alleged to have called Assemblyman
George Helmer, a former war veteran,
with several decorations, a Socialist.
Wallich fired his revolver. He said to-
day that Helmer and Abraham Lin-
coln Mahoney, with others, followed him
downstairs in a menacing manner as he
left, and became somewhat alarmed, he
fired at the wall.

FINE WEATHER TO-MORROW

And Probably on Monday, Fore-
caster Assures New Yorkers.

The weather man to-day assured New
Yorkers of fine weather to-morrow, and
probably Monday.

He predicted a continuation of the
balmy spring temperature for Sunday,
with possibly slightly warmer on Mon-
day. The wind, he thinks, will continue
moderate from the north.

FRENCH RELIEVE AINTAB.

Fight Way Into Syrian City, De-
feating Turks.

LONDON, May 29.—A French column
fought its way into Aintab, Syria, and
after heavy fighting succeeded in re-
lieving the town, it was officially an-
nounced to-day.

The Turks suffered heavy casualties.

Brains is Brains

If you don't believe it—In-
formed by a criminal that he
was making \$5,000 per year,
dropped his thesis to grab a
Jimmy and earn a good living.
It's all told in
"THE MASKED WOMAN,"
By Johnston McCullie,
which begins serially in The
Evening World Tuesday, June 1.

SMITH IS HOPEFUL FOR EARLY TRUCE IN HARBOR TIE-UP

Confers With Citizens' Com-
mittee Head and Will Meet
Union Leader Later.

MAY RAISE SHIP RATES.

Men Expected to Return to
Work on Promise of
Increased Wages.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the
Citizens' Transportation Committee,
after a forty-minute conference with
Gov. Smith at the Biltmore this morn-
ing, came forth smiling and said to an
Evening World reporter:

"I have outlined to the Governor as
fully and fairly as I could the whole
situation in regard to the tie-up of
freight in this port. The Governor is
keenly interested and I am hopeful of
a quick settlement."

"Members of the Citizens' Transpor-
tation Committee are considering a
plan to recommend the granting of in-
creased freight rates to the coastwise
steamship companies. The question has
not yet been passed upon, how-
ever, by the committee as a whole."

"There is no doubt that progress is
being made," Gov. Smith said. "I shall
see Mr. O'Connor of the Longshore-
men's Association early next week
and I hope that a truce may be ar-
ranged. The immediate need is to
get the men back to work and end
the congestion."

The Governor declined to discuss at
this time the matter of a possible in-
crease of freight rates as the basis of
an increase of wages. He left the
city early this afternoon.

When the suggestion of Mr. Marling
made to Gov. Smith that he re-
quest the striking longshoremen to
return to work was called to the at-
tention of T. V. O'Connor, Interna-
tional President of the Longshore-
men's Union, he said, "If the Govern-
ment makes that recommendation, it
will be helpful. We will call a meet-
ing of the men as soon as a hall is
available."

Leaders on both sides believe that
O'Connor, after his conference with
the Governor, will urge the men to go
back to work with the assurance that
their wage demands will be fairly
considered after the employers have
been permitted to increase their
revenue. It is believed that Gov.
Smith will urge O'Connor to take
this course.

Meanwhile the Citizens' Transpor-
tation Committee has not ceased its pre-
paration for the establishment of an
independent trucking organization to
handle merchandise if efforts at settle-
ment fail.

Deputy Public Service Commissioner
Alfred M. Barrett estimates that 40
per cent. of New York's normal ship-
ping has been diverted to other ports
since the strike began. The money
loss, exclusive of wages, he estimated
at \$50,000,000, and he said the strikers
lost lost \$400,000 in wages. He
cited one consignment of merchandise
from Harkimer to New York and said
that, while the freight charge was
only \$3.77, the cost of trucking from
station to warehouse was \$27.

WORLD RESTAURANT.

Special for to-day, Saturday, May 29, 1920:
Roast Virginia ham, fried sweet potatoes, hot
canned beef and corn cabbage, etc. Table d'hôte
dinner, 50c. 1445 Broadway, World Building.—Advt.

The Evening World
Will NOT Be
Published
DECORATION
DAY
Monday, MAY 31st.

GLASS LOOMS UP AS WILSON CHOICE TO HEAD TICKET

Senator Is Author of Platform
That Has Been Endorsed
by President.

LIKES THREE OTHERS.

Besides Virginian He Sees
Good Points in Davis,
Cox and Houston.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The
Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, May 29 (Copy-
right, 1920).—President Wilson's ap-
proval of the Virginia platform,
which, it is no secret, was largely
the work of Senator Carter Glass, is
the first expression from the White
House of what the President would
like to have adopted by the Demo-
cratic National Convention at San
Francisco. He does not ask for the
unqualified indorsement of the cov-
enant and peace treaty, but "prompt
ratification without reservations
which would impair its essential in-
tegrity."

There's the Democratic national
platform on the treaty issue con-
densed in ten words. Inasmuch as
the President considers the Lodge
reservations to be "nullifying reser-
vations," and inasmuch as he has
already indorsed the Hitchcock reser-
vations, the Democratic claim is
unchanged from that which a ma-
jority of the Democrats stood for in
the various votes in the Senate. The
big query is whether the Republi-
cans will stand by the Lodge reser-
vations or the Hiram Johnson pro-
gramme of no treaty and no League
at all.

GLASS SEEN AS A WILSON
CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.
But the President's indorsement of
the Virginia platform and his words
of commendation for Senator Glass
may have another significance. The
junior Senator from Virginia has
been indorsed for the Presidency by
the Democrats of his State in con-
vention assembled. He himself is a
strong supporter of the candidacy of
William Gibbs McAdoo. But sup-
pose, for various reasons, the dele-
gates to the National Convention de-
cide that McAdoo cannot win, if nom-
inated. To whom would the McAdoo
strength be thrown? Not to Palmer,
for there is deep-seated rivalry be-
tween the McAdoo and Palmer
camps, which will not vanish on the
convention floor.

Senator Glass is a man after Presi-
dent Wilson's own heart. He is a
fearless combatant, an uncompromis-
ing fighter and a man who, as Chair-
man of the House Committee on
Banking and Currency, helped frame
the present Federal Reserve Act and
later made a splendid impression as
Secretary of the Treasury.

There is one important factor to
keep in mind in trying to figure out
(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT WILSON FREES KATE O'HARE

Convicted Under Espionage Act,
She Was Serving Sentence of
Five Years.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President
Wilson to-day committed to expire at
once the five-year sentence imposed on
Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare of St. Louis,
who was sentenced on April 14, 1918,
to five years in the Federal Penitentiary at
Jefferson City, Mo., for a violation of
the Espionage Act.
She was accused of having in a
speech at Bowman, North Dakota, com-
pared mothers who allowed their sons to
become soldiers in "brood sows." Mrs.
O'Hare was one of the prisoners for
whom the recent Socialist National
Convention at New York asked release.

WHAT IS SURE RELIEF—WHY IT'S
Well—one for Indication.—Advt.

TREASURER FOR JOHNSON ADMITS NEARLY \$200,000 WAS RAISED FOR CAMPAIGN

McCabe Tells Senators That \$50,000
Was Spent in California and Esti-
mates Hoover Expenses Eight
Times That—More Denials of
McAdoo Fund.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Approximately \$200,000 has been
raised for the National Campaign of Senator Johnson of California, for
the Republican Presidential nomination, Alexander McCabe, Treasurer of
the Johnson California Organization, testified to-day before the Senate
Committee investigating pre-convention campaign financing.

Mr. McCabe said this total did not include local sums raised over
the country, but he declared that all other sums would not aggregate
more than a few thousand dollars.

He asserted that about \$60,000
was spent on the Johnson cam-
paign in California, but charged
that the Hoover Committee spent
eight or nine times as much,
declaring the total Hoover ex-
penditures to have been at least
\$500,000.

Asked about the millions of
dollars shelled on the Johnson
ticket, the witness mentioned
Mr. Crocker, Mr. Fleischacker,
George M. Cochran and M. H.
De Young. "Mr. Young," he said,
"gave nothing."

Mr. McCabe declared that
Hoover supporters in California
spent "eight or nine times as
much as we," at the lowest esti-
mate \$300,000.

The witness testified that \$25,000 of
the total of the California fund was
sent to the Johnson National Head-
quarters in New York. He added
that he had been in touch with the
state organization up to "about May
4 when the California primary
closed."

MORE MONEY RAISED SINCE THE STATE PRIMARIES.

"Money was still coming in then,"
Mr. McCabe testified. "But we were
in constant difficulty meeting the
campaign of our opponents. Mr.
Hoover ran in opposition to Johnson
there. Possibly \$20,000 has been col-
lected since May 4 to meet the
deficit."

Contributors named to the wit-
ness included Henry Fleischacker,
\$5,000; Will Crocker, \$4,500; and John
H. Rossetter, \$2,500.
"The money was gathered in a
statewide solicitation," Mr. McCabe
continued. Asked about contributions
by State officials, he said "Charles H.
Miller, a prison commissioner gave
\$1,000."

Wm. C. Wood, State Educational
Officer, "contributed active support to
Mr. Hoover," the witness declared,
adding that out of five railroad com-
missioners, three gave to Johnson
funds, and the others "supported Mr.
Hoover."

Regents of the State University
also were divided in allegiance. Mr.
McCabe said, but one or two "gave
possibly \$250 or \$300" to the John-
son campaign.

STATE OFFICIALS SUBSCRIBED TO THE JOHNSON FUND.

"A large number of State officials
did contribute to us," Mr. McCabe
said; "but they were not men of
means, and they did not give large
amounts."

Asked as to the assertion that
"nine millionaires are on the John-
son ticket of delegates" from Cali-
fornia, the witness named Mr.
Crocker, Mr. Fleischacker, George L.
Cochran and M. H. De Young, whom,
he said, gave nothing.

"How many millionaires were on
the Hoover ticket?" asked Chairman
Kenyon.
"I've never counted," was the reply.